Committee in its meeting held in New Delhi on 12th October, 1992 felt that the proposal needed more detailed examination. In the light of this the matter is under further consideration.

The essential features of the proposal to enact a legislation to check custodial crime were also included in the papers for discussion in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on the 13th November, 1992 at New Delhi to discuss the various issues pertaining to the Administration of Criminal Justice. The Conference decided to set up a Steering Group comprising the Union Home Minister, concerned Central Ministers and some Chief Ministers to continuously monitor the implementation of the several major proposals contained in the Agenda for the Conference.

The Steering Committee will consider the various proposals and make suggestions for appropriate action by the Government.

Supply of coal to ceramic industries in Gujarat

*289. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL:
SHRI GOPALSINGH G. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what was the annual requirement and allocation of steam coal for Gujarat during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and so far in 1992-93;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to poor quality to steam coal about 350 ceramic units in Gujarat are adversely affected; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard and ensure that steam coal is received as per weight mentioned in the railway receipt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Details of programme filed by Ceramic Industries of Gujarat and despatches during the last three years are as follows:—

(Figs. '000. tonnes)

Years	Programme /Linkages	Total Despetches
1990-91	320.09	228.41
1991-92	441.52	203.17
1992-93 (April-October)	219.10	69.00

(b) and (c) Supply of coal to non-core sectors consumers gets affected due to priority in loading given to core sectors like power, cement etc. The level of satisfaction for Ceramic Industries in Gujarat can be improved if they agree to accept coal from diversified sources and also increase lifting by road.

Coal India Ltd. have reported that coal of good quality, free from extraneous materials is being supplied to the consumers.

All the Railway sidings from where coal is loaded for ceramic sector consumers have rail weighbridges. Consumers can also post their representatives at the loading points to check the quality and quantity of loading of coal in the wagons. Coal Companies have also constituted Coal Consumers 'Councils for redressal of consumers' grievances.

Amendment in the Delhi Municipal Act to Prevent Illegal Construction

*290. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases filed by the MCD in courts against the builders for violating the provisions of Delhi Municipal Act during the last three years (year-wise) till date;

(b) what is the number of cases in which the builders got away by paying fines for large scale deviations for unauthorised construction;

(c) whether the existing laws have been

found to be successful in preventing illegal constructions and discouraging builders;

(d) if not, whether Government contemplate to make the laws more comprehensive to check such construction; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) According to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the number of FIRs lodged during the last 3 years is as follows:

(i) 1990— 218
(ii) 1991— 364
(iii) 1992— 355
(upto 31.10.92).

(b) to (e) Compounding of such offences is also permissible under the law. The D.M.C. Act was further strengthened by amending it in 1984 making *inter alia* unauthorised construction a cognizable offence. The Act also empowers the sealing of the unauthorised constructions as well as their demolition.

विलम्बित कोयला परियोनजाओं को पूरा किया जाना

*291. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऐसी परियोनजाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किया गया है जो अपने निर्धारित समय पर पूरी नहीं हो सकी है; और

(ख) यदि कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है तो जिन परियोनजाओं को निर्धारित समय में पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कोयला उप मंत्री (श्री एस॰ बी॰ नयमेगौड़ा): (क) और (ख) कोल इंडिया लि॰ और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज़ कंपनी लि॰ में कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में वर्तमान में 50 कोयला परियोजनाएं (जिसमें 6 गैर-खनन परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं) को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गई है। इनमें से (18 कोयला परियोनजाएं) जिसमें 6 गैर-खनन परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं), जोकि मार्च, 1992 तक पूरा की जानी थी, को भूमि अधिग्रहण में आई रुकावटें और इससे संबंधित पुनर्वास समस्याओं, उपकरणों की आपूर्ति विलंब, "टर्न-की" ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया गया विलंब और विपरीत भू-खनन परिस्थितियों के कारण निर्धारित समय सीमा में पूरा नहीं किया जा सका।

कोयला मंत्रालय इन लम्बित परियोनजाओं के कार्यान्वयन में घनिष्ठतम निगरानी रख रहा है और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ लंबित पड़े भूमि को मामलों की तत्कालिकता से निपटाने और उपकरण निर्माताओं द्वारा जल्दी आपूर्ति/उपकरण चालू करने को सुनिश्चय कराने के लिए अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई कर रहा है। कोयला मंत्रालय ने इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कार्रवाई हेतु सामरिक कार्य क्षेत्रों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया है और कोयला कंपनियों को उपचारात्मक उपाय करने को कहा गया है। इन अनुवर्ती उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप इन लंबित परियोनजाओं के विकास में आने वाली काफी रुकावटों को दूर किया जा सकता है।

Collaboration with U.S.A. for Building Gas Turbine Engines

*292. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between India and the U.S. General Electric Company for building LM-2500 gas turbine engines for the naval ships; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): COLLABORATION WITH U.S.A. FOR BUILDING GAS TURBINE ENGINES (a) and (b) A ten year licence agreement was signed on 7.11.86 between Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) and General Electric, USA for the manufacture of LM-2500 marinised aero-derivative gas turbines. The licence agreement provides for phased manufacturing of the engine in its marine and industrial versions with increasing indigenous content in three phases. The technology transfer for each Phase